Do you know of a serviceman missing in Korea? See pp. 4-5

ALTHOUGH official U.S. government figures list only 113 American servicemen as known prisoners of war out of 10,865 reported missing as of April 6, NATIONAL GUARDIAN has in its possession the names of nearly 800 U.S. servicemen reported by the Chinese to be alive and well as prisoners of war in North Korea.

The GUARDIAN list includes only names of men reported to have signed group statements for peace or to have given individual statements or letters home to Chinese correspondents.

IN one instance 279 men were reported to have signed a statement to the United Nations, a photograph of which was reprinted in the GUARDIAN last week with several of the signatures clearly legible. Also, many of the letters entrusted to Chinese correspondents have been received by families and acknowledged through the Chinese People's Committee for World Peace.

THEREFORE the GUARDIAN believes this list of some 800 names to be beyond reasonable suspicion and consequently of extreme importance to the thousands of U.S. families who have received no word from men reported missing.

MORE than 100 of these names have already appeared in various issues of the GUARDIAN (Mar. 7, April 4, April 11). Beginning with this issue (see p. 4), we intend to run the entire list alphabetically in as large weekly installments as space permits. We shall keep the list up to date as new names reach us and will continue this service until the full list of POW names becomes available through the International Red Cross or other appropriate agency.

WE urge you to read these lists carefully each week and to notify the family of any serviceman whose name you recognize. If you know of a serviceman reported missing whose name has not appeared in any listing, next of kin may try to locate him through the Chinese People's Committee for World Peace, Peking, China. This volunteer committee has agreed to forward one letter a month from next of kin to any POW known to be in any N. Korean POW camp.

WHILE we urge every caution against arousing undue hopes, we sincerely believe that the names we have in our possession indicate that an unexpectedly large percentage of the 10,865 reported missing may be alive. Official U.S. casualty figures list only 99 of the missing as known dead. The names we have represent more than 7% of the remaining total, and these are merely the names of men reported to have signed or given voluntary statements or letters to Chinese correspondents. This is a high enough percentage to indicate that most of the rest may be alive and well but have not volunteered statements to their captors.

—THE EDITORS

PROGRESSIVE PARTY STATEMENT RE MacARTHUR

'Bring our troops home, too'

Meeting last week-end at the Hotel Hamilton in Chicago, with 65 delegates in attendance from 20 states, the National Committee of the Progressive Party unanimously adopted the following statement on the dismissal of Gen. Douglas MacArthur. The statement was drafted by a subcommittee including former Congressman Vito Marcantonio, chairman of the N. Y. American Labor Party. The meeting was chaired by former Governor Elmer Benson of Minnesota, national chairman of the party.

The full text of the statement follows (other details and actions of the 3-day meeting will appear in next week's GUARDIAN):

THE dismissal of Gen. MacArthur proves once again that our nation should never have intervened in the affairs of Korea.

The American people forced the dismissal by their insistent demand for an end to the war and the return of our men to their homes. This unpopular and wicked war, in addition to claiming 60,000 American casualties and hundreds of thousands of Koreans, robs the poor and fattens the rich, and is depriving us of our civil liberties at home.

Just as the American people forced the removal of MacArthur, so they must force the return of our troops to their homes and the return of our government to the peace policies of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

This can best be accomplished by genuine peace with China and restoring her to the family of the United Nations.

JUST as Korea has proved to be a graveyard of American lives, liberties and standards of living, so will the rearming of Germany be the instrument by which the peace of the world will be totally destroyed.

We urge the American people to insist that every effort be made by our government to make the conference of the foreign ministers a success. We ask that a conference of the 5 great powers then be called—of America, Britain, the Soviet Union, France and the People's Republic of China—attended by the heads of states.

This is the minimum that will guarantee peace for many generations to come.

THE dismissal of MacArthur signals the hour of decision. We either plunge deeper into war or we lift our country out of the present catastrophe which we of the Progressive Party warned against last June. We said then that we should never have gone to Korea. We say now: Let's get out of Korea and let America take the leadership in cementing world peace.

The Progressive Party has consistently urged the policies the whole American people now demand. The Progressive Party is the only party that gives political voice to the people's demand for peace. It must now be obvious to everybody that both Republicans and Democrats have betrayed the people. We call on all Americans to rally everywhere with us in defense of America's future. We say again: The best defense of America is peace.

NATIONAL GUARDIAN
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the progressive newsweekly

Vol. 3, No. 26 NEW YORK, N. Y., APRIL 18, 1951

WOMEN MUST WEEP
MacArthur is recalled, but the killing goes on. In Los Angeles Mrs. M—— F—— stands in grief with one of their three children before the bier of her Master Sergeant husband killed in Korea.

Judge rules out three of Trenton Six 'confessions'

By William A. Reuben
GUARDIAN special correspondent

THREE years ago when a Trenton, N. J., junk dealer was murdered, five of six Negroes rounded up virtually at random "confessed" to the crime after days of illegal detention and grilling. The highly suspicious circumstances in which the "confessions" (all later repudiated) were obtained were pointed out in the second issue of the GUARDIAN (Oct. 25, 1948), in an article posing the question: "Is there a Scottsboro case at Trenton?"

Last week the press curtain hung over the case was modestly and reluctantly raised to report a sensational development: that on Friday Judge Ralph J. Smalley, presiding at the second trial of the Six, had confirmed the GUARDIAN's 2½-year-old suspicions with regard to three of the "confessions."

At the end of a three-week court battle over admissibility of the "confessions," the judge ruled out three of them: the State, he said, could not offer in evidence typewritten statements signed by defendants Ralph Cooper, John MacKenzie and James Thorpe.

DRUGS WERE USED: A packed, tense, dead-silent courtroom heard the judge declare he "had doubt" about the three "confessions." But about three others—the typewritten statements signed by Collis English and McKinley Forrest, and a hand-written one by Cooper—he said he had "no such feeling in my mind." These the State could offer as evidence, but he added that he would instruct the jury

> ". . . that it is for them to determine whether those confessions are voluntary, and if they find they weren't voluntary then they can bar them."

The judge said he "must refer to" the testimony of Negro Dr. James M. Sullivan 3rd. (GUARDIAN, April 11), "still in the employ of Mercer County" and called as a State witness, to the effect that Cooper and MacKenzie were drugged when they signed "confessions" and that Thorpe, just before signing, said his statement wasn't true but he would sign it and get off with a few days.

"The test," said the judge several times,

> ". . . is whether or not confessions were freely, voluntarily and understandingly given without compulsion or inducement of any sort.'

INVISIBLE DISTINCTION: Heartened by the ruling that three of the "confessions" were inadmissible, courtroom observers—applying the judge's own test to the three "confessions" declared admissible—wondered how the distinction was to be justified in light of such facts as these:

● Forrest, according to testimony by the State's own witnesses, "couldn't tell what was going on" when he signed his statement four days after his ille-

(Continued on Page 5)

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the progressive newsweekly

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THE MAIL BAG

A tribute to Mac

MOLINE, ILL.

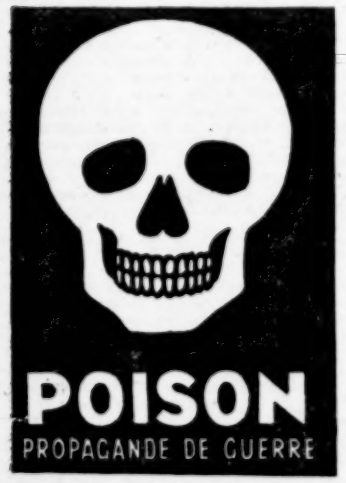
Now that MacArthur has been canned, let us agitate for issuance of a commemorative stamp by the present Administration. The design roughly should be a picture of "Mac" with a skull and crossbones in each corner. "3 cents postage" at the base of the stamp with the words "HOME BY CHRISTMAS" in the design.

We like the GUARDIAN here. Keep it coming. **Calvin Collander**

Put Bradley to work

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

My suggestion for effective peace drive: print the Gen. Bradley Memorial Day (1948) slogan, "Wars can be prevented just as surely, etc." (GUARDIAN, March 28) on stickers to be used on backs of letters. Choose your own headline. Mine would be: "Fight for Peace!" **Edward Grunberg**



POISON: WAR PROPAGANDA! Posters smearing the world peace movement as a "Kremlin plot" have been spread over Paris. Peacemakers of the French capital keep a supply of these gummed stickers in their pockets and use them to identify the poison for what it is.

The Rosenberg case

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Press and radio seemed to break out in chorties of glee at the death sentence meted out to Mr. and Mrs. Julius Rosenberg, found guilty of being spies. As a Jewish mother, I am sure that attitude is not shared by most thoughtful Americans. I must believe that my own sense of shock is echoed in other hearts.

Can we sit back and let these two young parents, tried in an atmosphere of hysteria, die — when concurrently the murderers of Malmedy, slave-employer Krupp, Ilse Koch and dozens of other Nazi criminals found guilty of wanton torture and killing of thousands of people by an international tribunal, are set free by U. S. authorities?

Can these phenomena plus the witch-hunts, the attacks on all who act for peace, the legal lynchings of the Martinsville Seven, the intensification of jim-crow and anti-Semitism, the drive to militarism and war, be the expression of the desire of the American people? It cannot be so. Let the people speak. **Lillian E. Reiner**

They'll change it

GREENSBURG, KAN.

I am a white man, 78 years old, born in Ky. in 1873. My heart bleeds with shame at the inhumanities practiced upon the Negroes, Indians and Jews.

The whites love to boast of their churches and religion, of the finest democratic form of government on earth with equal rights and opportunities for all, of their justice and freedoms. It is, beyond any question, the best form of government on earth—but it is not lived up to by any means and is getting worse every day. It is dangerously corrupt from bottom to top.

What in the world can the Negro race—growing twice as fast as the white population—hope for? Perhaps not ½ of 1% are really enjoying life and liberty as the average whites do. Millions are always hungry—jammed in the cities beyond human endurance—hated and despised and treated worse than brutes. Why should they want to live in a country like that? **J. L. Coates**

Hog-tied

BRISBANE, CALIF.

The apathy of our people toward social injustice can be explained. Not long ago, I saw this statistic: ½ of 1% of the U. S. population control the jobs of 51%. Concentration of wealth has gone so far that there is no longer real independence. Also, the campaign of terror against the Communists has accomplished its intended design—here, as it did in Hitler's Germany. **Louise Harding Horr**

Monday to Friday

NEW YORK, N. Y.

At the beginning of last week the press played up with page one headlines stories of the "rebuff" given by the Chinese government to the Red Cross. Then on Friday the Times buried on p. 3 the corrected version of the story. No rebuff. Just another example of the viciousness of the "free" press. **Stanley Turkel**

How does he feel?

CINCINNATI, O.

What is a free country? Is it where one race of people can do as they see fit, or is it a place where color makes a big difference? How can the leader of a country like this feel when he asks the colored boys to go and fight for something in which they don't have the right of a dog or any other animal? If I was a person that didn't like another because of their color, I would not trust them to fight for me. **Walter D. Johnson**

Who'll vote first?

NEW YORK, N. Y.

This is what an American socialist writer, Allen L. Benson, proposed some 50 years ago as a way for letting the people vote on war:

"Each voter should sign his or her name to the ballot that is voted. In counting, the ballots for war should be kept apart from the ballots against war. In the event of more than half of the population voting for war, those who voted for war should be sent to the front in the order in which they appeared at their respective polling places. Nobody who voted against war should be called to serve until everybody who voted for war had been sent to the front." **A. Garcia Diaz**

An un-Hearstian text

NEW YORK, N. Y.

You should print more texts from the revolutionary teachings of the Bible. I have often read the texts in the New York Journal, but never have I seen this text: "My father's house should be called a house of prayer, but ye have made it a den of thieves." **T. Ciucas**

The turtle unheard

listen
to those who claim
their rock is all there is
in the sea of life
and watch
it may be
the back of a
turtle **S. E. Laurila**

"We don't like it"

ASTORIA, ORE.

War is a form of cannibalism. Those who profit from war do, in a very real way, eat those boys. Are we supposed to take this like a flock of turkeys awaiting slaughter for Thanksgiving?

They tell us we should want war. Our only desire is peace. They say we should hate China and Russia. We wish them well instead. They say we should prevent any country from having socialism. We do not care if they have socialism. As long as it suits them, let them have it. They say we should go over there and lick those people, or they will come here and lick us. We do not believe that. They say we should keep on twisting the bear's tail until it finally turns on us and spews enough atom bombs out of its mouth to destroy us all. We think we should mind our own business and stay out of trouble.

Our answer: the stories you tell us on why you have to do this to us simply aren't good enough. We do not think this thing is wonderful or right because you, our leaders, tell us it is. We don't think that you are gods at all, but merely men—men who have sold us down the river for profits—and we don't like it. We don't like it because we love our kids, and we love our country.

You can get away with this farce for a time, but in the long run you cannot win. The world is on its way to exchange the rule of gold for the golden rule, and all the hosts of Hell can't stop it. **Hep**

Are we imbeciles?

DES MOINES, IA.

It seems inconceivable that our national character could have deteriorated to the present deplorable state. Traitors and tyrants are now accorded a royal welcome in America, and stoolpigeons and paid informers are held in high esteem. It is now even considered admirable to spy and welch on your friends and neighbors.

The Russians cannot be the imbeciles that most American people believe. They no doubt realize that they have but to sit back and bide the inevitable hour when the evil of our ways will result in our own downfall. **M. L. Parris**

What Lincoln said

SILVER SPRING, MD.

At Indianapolis on Feb. 11, 1861, President-elect Lincoln spoke to the point, as applicable now as then, when he said: "Shall the liberties of this country be preserved?" His answer was: "When the people arise in mass in behalf of the liberties of this country truly it may be said, 'The gates of Hell cannot prevail against them.'"

On another occasion he observed: "It has long been a grave question whether any government not too strong for the liberties of its people can be strong enough to maintain its existence in great emergencies." The answer Lincoln found not in material resources but in the resolute spirit of the American people. "Gold is good in its place, but living, brave, patriotic men are better than gold." **Clarence Davis**

Thanks

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Enclosed find my monthly pledge. The GUARDIAN, editor and all the staff, can be proud. The work you are doing is so very well done it's a pleasure to be a little part of it —and an honor. **T. S. Behre**

●

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Thanks no end for carrying my sub to the point where both the name plate and my face are red. And thanks infinitely more for being what you are and doing what you are doing, a magnificent job—clear-sighted and hard-hitting. Herewith check for two new subs. **Charles Bratt**

●

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The GUARDIAN continues to perform a great service to our country. Its information is extremely concise, relevant, honest, truthful. Your editorials are keen, masterful and inspired by the most noble and vital ideals of a decent, progressive people. You people are saving the honor of America. I enclose a small contribution and hope to contribute something every so often so that this little bit may help support your patriotic work. **Name withheld**

The Umpqua spirit

REEDSPORT, ORE.

Enclosed you will find $42 for one year's sub, and 40 30-week introductory subs. $32 and 32 names were collected at a farewell party for Laury, Rosemary and Betty Lusk who are leaving southwest Oregon. They said: "Don't give us a Cadillac, don't give us shares in GE, don't give us Korea, just give us more shares in building the NATIONAL GUARDIAN with subs."

Edwin Lemmer, Secy.-Treas.
Lower Umpqua Progressives

WE won't endure them

WEEHAWKEN, N. J.

As a young workingman first, and an old man now, I have watched the independent third-party movement fail three times. As Frenchmen say, "The people have the kind of government they deserve"—so we shall endure Truman, corruption, gangsterism.

Will the feeble voice of the GUARDIAN be heard by the bulk of the voters—workingmen, union men, middle men—to advance the progress of the nation? Possibly in the next generation. We are too busy now fighting imaginary enemies and cannot engage the real enemy—ignorance. **Dikran Spear**

Unstretchable dollar

OXFORD, OHIO

The GUARDIAN has been sent to me as a gift the past year. It has been a pleasure not only to me but to the friends to whom I regularly passed it on.

It is with regret that I must ask you to discontinue my subscription. I am in the "old age" group, with a small fixed income not adequate for the demands of both mind and body. So I shall have to use my inflated dollar for my body—but for mind and spirit I shall use the stored stimulant received the past year in the joy of finding a group of men pledged to bring the truth to its readers. **Josephine Gates**

Democratic divergence

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

I am a social studies teacher and I find the GUARDIAN a necessity in order to explore "democratic divergence of opinion," fast disappearing in these days of witch-hunting. **F. Nelson**

REPORT TO READERS

15,000 renewals are due this month

Have you sent yours?

— See p. 8 —

Boost the peace paper!

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How to read a newspaper . . . by Walter Iler

". . . Reliable military opinion believes . . ."

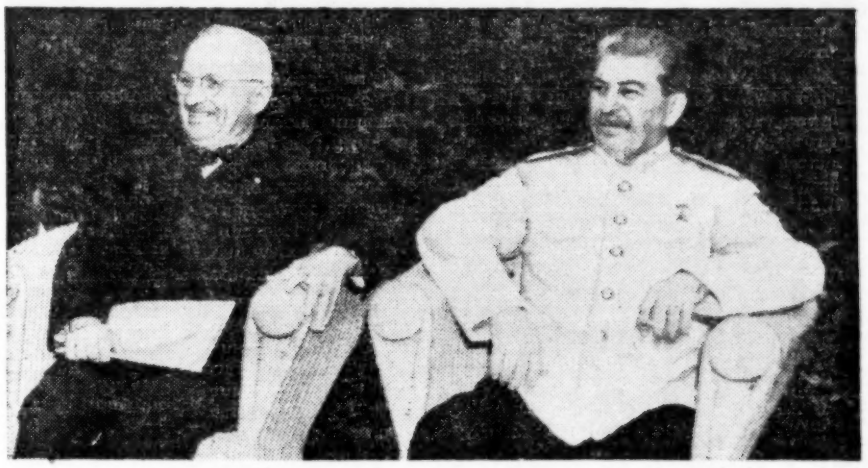
"PROPAGANDA"—FROM POTSDAM TO PARIS

Does the Soviet Union want war? Here is the record

At the Four Power deputies' conference in Paris the U.S.S.R. insists on world disarmament while the U.S. insists this is "propaganda" and "Soviet rearmament" is at the root of world tension.

The truth can only be found in the Soviet government's record in times of both military weakness and strength. In 1922 it proposed general arms limitation and prohibition of air and gas warfare. In 1927 it presented a plan for complete, universal disarmament—and, when this was rejected, for partial, gradual disarmament. In 1934 it proposed collective security against Nazi aggression. Later many acknowledged World War II might have been avoided if the Soviet policy had been adopted.

Now "Soviet rearmament" is used by the West to justify the greatest armament drive in history. But here is the record, from World War II to the Korean war, of Soviet peaceful settlement proposals and the reception they met.



"The old days": Truman and Stalin at Potsdam

By Tabitha Petran

SEPT., 1945: First Big Four Conference, to write peace treaties for the Axis satellites, broke up because U.S. and Britain refused to abide by Potsdam accord. N.Y. Times' C. L. Sulzberger attributed failure to Anglo-American desire to "replace the hidebound formulas of Potsdam, the last wartime gathering, and distinctly a hangover from an era almost everyone wants to forget."

OCT., 1945: President Truman at Reelfoot, Tenn., said history has shown "peace must be built on power" and the U.S., with "fighting strength . . . greater than that of any other nation in the world," would preserve its land-sea-air "superiority."

NOV., 1945: Anglo-U.S.-Canadian conference on A-bomb excluded Russia, decided to keep "secret" to themselves.

MARCH, 1946: Winston Churchill, with President Truman's approval at Fulton, Mo., called for Anglo-U.S. military alliance against Russia. Alsop brothers in N.Y. Herald Tribune reported U.S. prepared to precipitate "the most violent kind of crisis" against Russia. Iran crisis followed. William L. Shirer in Herald Tribune presented evidence it was fabricated. Sulzberger reported to Times from London, Apr. 28: "There are many diplomats who believe this change [in public opinion about Russia] was deliberately engineered by some effective manuevering of the Administration in Washington."

JUNE 16, 1946: CBS correspondent Howard K. Smith reported from London: "To a reporter on the spot in Europe the impression is inescapable that there are powerful circles who are not interested in agreement with Russia. They are engaged in an active, feverish campaign to prevent agreement and they are winning. . . . By a continual pounding they have built up a set of completely false notions in the public mind—all notions tending to make the public think agreement is impossible."

JUNE, 1946: Bernard Baruch presented U.S. atomic energy plan to UN calling for disarmament of other nations and international ownership and operation of atomic energy.

FALL, 1946: At UN General Assembly Soviet Union (Molotov) urged the UN to undertake general disarmament. U.S. (Warren Austin) said there could be no disarmament without "effective safeguards," including inspection and international police force. N.Y. Times comment: "The belief is almost universal that Soviet disarmament proposals will not get anywhere."

To the "shock" and "surprise" of U.S. and Britain (UP), Molotov said U.S. and Soviet proposals could be harmonized, accepted inspection, proposed a commission for disarmament and one for outlawing the A-bomb — to operate under the Security Council. U.S., British, Canadian, Australian delegations raised objections, ranging from British insistence on abolishing veto to U.S. insistence that work of UN Atomic Energy Commission could not be interfered with. U.S. and Britain were "in no hurry to disarm [and would have welcomed a Russian decision to stall so] they would have had the double chance of obtaining delay and at the same time being able to blame Russia for it" (Leon Edel, PM). Bernard Baruch, at dinner for Gen. Eisenhower, said: "We dare not disarm . . . there is no peace."

Molotov said veto could apply in setting up of control commissions, but not in their operation, yielded on almost every point. Assembly passed resolution for early reduction of arms and armed forces, with inspection operating under Security Council and free from veto, and for outlawing atom bomb and weapons of mass destruction. Herald Tribune said Russia had made "the greatest concession" of any state at this UN session.

JAN., 1947: With international tension dispelled by Soviet disarmament drive, John Foster Dulles fired it again with call for rebuilding separate West German state as bulwark against Russia.

FEB., 1947: Stalin told Elliott Roosevelt he saw "no understandable objectives to justify a new war."

MARCH, 1947: President Truman proclaimed the Truman Doctrine as Big Four met in Moscow to write a peace treaty.

MAY, 1947: Stalin told Harold Stassen he believed in peaceful coexistence of capitalism and socialism.

SUMMER, 1947: U.S.S.R proposed plan for atomic energy control providing for periodic inspection and a system of checkups; insisted outlawing of bomb came first; continued to refuse to accept international ownership. UN Atomic Energy Commission adopted U.S. plan giving priority to control and providing for outright international operation.

FALL, 1947: At UN Assembly U.S.S.R. (Vishinsky) denounced "warmongering," proposed resolution condemning "criminal propaganda for a new war" as violation of UN Charter, urging all governments to suppress war propaganda. (U.S.S.R. and Eastern European democracies have made it a crime). He insisted on speedy disarmament and banishment of atomic weapons. U.S. attacked proposals as propaganda. Molotov said atom "secret" had "long ceased to exist."

JAN., 1948: Soviet peace feelers reported from Berlin. U.S. issued denial.

MARCH, 1948: Secy. of State Marshall said: "The situation is very serious." President asked a joint session of Congress for big new rearmament program—in "an appearance so clothed in mystery and surprise as to make it appear that their own government was waging a war of nerves against the American people" (Wall St. Journal). War scare sent ERP and arms appropriations through Congress. (Hoover Committee report later revealed intelligence reports used to whip it up were false.)

APRIL, 1948: Washington deeply concerned about possible "Soviet peace offensive." Arthur Krock (Times) April 22: "Such a proposal by Stalin to the President might well raise a series of divisive issues in the U.S. and defer preparedness measures." U.S. News, April 30: "Big new official worry is that Russia's Premier Stalin might make a gesture of peace."

MAY, 1948: U.S. Ambassador to Moscow Bedell Smith said in note to Molotov: "The door is always wide open for full discussion and composing of our differences." Molotov replied U.S.S.R. "also expresses the hope that it will be possible to find means of removing existing differences and establishing between our countries good relations . . ." and proposed a conference.

Marshall called a press conference to announce Smith had not proposed negotiation and "this government has no intention of entering bilateral negotiations with the Soviet Government. . . ."

Henry Wallace sent Open Letter to Stalin. Stalin replied accepting the points listed therein as a concrete program for the peaceful settlement of differences. "The Truman Administration," said UP from Washington, "today prepared another resounding no to Russia's second peace talk proposal." State Dept. called Stalin's interest in peace "encouraging" but refused to negotiate with the U.S.S.R. on issues listed. Anne O'Hare McCormick in Times explained: "Popular pressure on the President to take the lead in proposing a meeting with Stalin has assumed such massive proportions in recent weeks that the note to Moscow might be a political move to meet that demand or take the wind out of the Wallace sails." Truman talked peace to win votes but U. S. went ahead with armament, launched the Atlantic Pact.

FALL, 1948: U.S.S.R. (Vishinsky) reminded Assembly it had done nothing to implement the 1946 disarmament resolution, proposed one-third reduction in one year, outlawing of bomb, plus control. U.S. (Austin) called proposal "an oriental maneuver that doesn't in the least alter or break the deadlock." He said U.S.S.R. must accept Baruch Plan before U.S. could consider disarmament. Vishinsky answered: "We are yearning for cooperation. But on what basis? Not on the basis of dictation bolstered by some sort of super weapon which you alone possess. . . . We want cooperation on the basis of mutual trust and respect . . . . We can sit at the same table as we did during the war against fascist Germany and Japan. Together we defeated this horrible fascism. Our policy has been consistent and unchanged. We are against armaments. We are against mass destruction. We are against fomenting a new war." His proposal was dismissed as propaganda.

JAN., 1949: Stalin told Kingsbury Smith (INS) Russia would sign joint anti-war pact with U. S., cooperate on disarmament. Secy. Acheson Feb. 2 ridiculed Stalin proposal. Feb. 8 U.S.S.R. (Gromyko) presented before Security Council resolution for one-third disarmament, outlawing atomic weapons, control of atomic energy. Proposals ultimately rejected. U.S. pushed through Atlantic Pact and Military Assistance Program. German rearmament proposed.

FALL, 1949: President Truman announced U.S.S.R. has the A-bomb. At Assembly Vishinsky proposed a reduction of arms by one-third and signing of a ten-year pact for peace, and an agreement not to use the A-bomb first. U.S. labeled it "deceptive propaganda."

JAN., 1950: President announced he had ordered production of Hydrogen Bomb. Editorials in Moscow press called attention once again to "unavoidable co-existence for a lengthy period of time of socialism and capitalism." Times reported from Moscow that non-Russian diplomats believe "the Soviet Government . . . is prepared today and has been prepared for the last year, to meet with the U.S. in a two-power effort to solve the major problems confronting both countries, including the question of atomic controls."

SPRING, 1950: H-Bomb announcement prompts thousands in U.S. to demand peace talks. Sen. Tydings (D-Md.) denounced Administration "refusal to make new approaches to the Russians toward disarmament" (Times). David Lawrence (Herald Tribune April 2): "The demand of the country is to find a way to peace."

But "the Administration stood firm in its determination not to try to negotiate disarmament with the Russians" (Times). U.S. News wrote: "Secy. Acheson is alarmed whenever peace-talk ideas spring up in Congress or outside. For more than two years, the President and highest State Dept. officials have been either denying that overtures from Russia have been made or have been arguing that there is nothing to be gained from talks of the kind Churchill now wants."

Business Week April 8 reported a "major shift" in U.S. aid to Europe from "butter to guns." This shift "will be justified on the assumption that war is almost inevitable within the next five years."

Trygvie Lie, in response to worldwide demands for peace, made peace trip to U.S. and European capitals. Brushed off in Washington, he was welcomed in Moscow.

As demands for an end to the cold war grew louder, it turned hot in Korea.

Spring: Moscow-eye-view

By Ralph Parker
GUARDIAN special correspondent
MOSCOW

THE First of May draws close and Moscow is busy preparing for it. School children are preparing for exams. At "What are you going to be?" exhibitions during the holidays, technical school and institute officials helped those about to leave school investigate opportunities for learning special skills. Their exam results will count a good deal in determining the course of their future education—but not entirely, since examiners now have standing instructions to take the whole year's record into account when they mark.

In homes, the paper is being stripped from the window-frames and there is the usual scurry of spring cleaning. No farmer's wife feels quite at ease unless the entire house has been given a new coat of color-wash inside before May Day.

POTS & PRAMS: The latest price-cuts are a particular boon to people setting up new homes. Unlike the three preceding reductions in food prices, the new cuts have not resulted in more spending on tastier food but in heavier purchases of semi-durable goods. The reason is that before the cuts people were already eating well.

Suppliers have had to cope with a greatly increased demand for clothes, household goods, bicycles and so forth. In contrast to what is happening elsewhere, articles containing so-called "strategic" materials are becoming more, not less, abundant: aluminum vessels, galvanized metal perambulators, light metal toys, lead-based paints, copper samovars and so on.

As for woolen goods, every other girl in Moscow seems to be wearing one of the new fashionable hand-knitted turban-hats. The quality of suits and costumes is definitely on the up-grade.

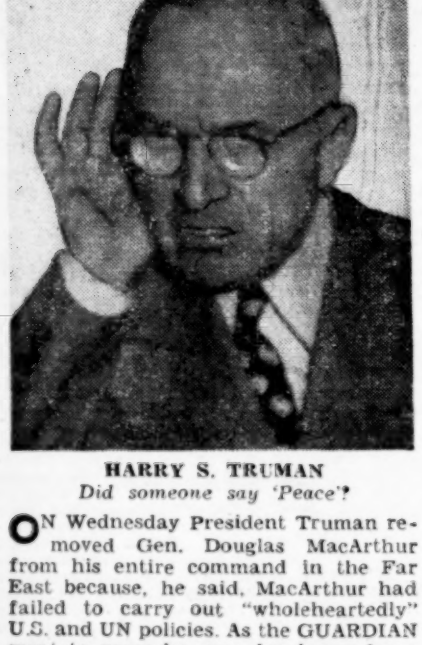
SHAPE OF THE FUTURE: Hardly a day passes without record of some new factory or enterprise being drawn into the schemes for completing the banishment of drought and distribution of cheap electric power throughout the countryside. Reading his paper from day to day, the average man sees the shape of the near future in such great projects nearing completion as the Main Turkmenian Canal, the Volga-Don Ship Canal, the Tsimlianskaya power station. Since equipment for these projects is being made hundreds or thousands of miles away at Gorki, at Chelyabinsk, in the Donbas, etc., he recognizes his own part in their fulfilment as well as the benefits to come.

If he lives, for instance, in the arid, wind-swept Stalingrad province where scores of thousands of acres of afforestation have been done since 1949, he can look forward to crops of over 2½ tons of wheat or about 1¼ tons of cotton per acre. At present he may be farming land on which no rain ever falls—so thinly peopled that a man seeking a stray horse may ride all day over the steppe without seeing human life.

In spite of the attractions of living in Moscow, the city's youth—eager to taste experience and test their knowledge by action — are being drawn to the new construction sites in large numbers. Far from being compelled or directed there, they compete for the jobs in a spirit akin to that which drew them to the front ten years ago.

WAR & PEACE

M'A ouster leaves Washington confused, policy same



HARRY S. TRUMAN
Did someone say 'Peace'?

ON Wednesday President Truman removed Gen. Douglas MacArthur from his entire command in the Far East because, he said, MacArthur had failed to carry out "wholeheartedly" U.S. and UN policies. As the GUARDIAN went to press he was due home for a series of "triumphal" receptions.

Outside the U.S. most peoples and governments welcomed the news with relief. It "swept through Tokyo like a bomb blast," shocked Chiang's regime on Formosa "into official silence filled with a sense of foreboding and futility," caused South Korea's Syngman Rhee "deep regret" (N.Y. **Times**). India expressed "wholehearted relief." The House of Commons cheered. French officialdom was for once united. The relief of all Europe "appeared both widespread and profound" (N.Y. **Times**).

"CAMP CONFUSION": Western diplomats in Moscow thought "political and psychological preconditions" for a Korean settlement had been created. **Pravda** attributed MacArthur's removal to "his inability to deal with the situation in Korea." ADN, official Soviet News Agency in East Germany, said it

> . . . illuminates as by a lighting flash the real power relationships in the world and shows that the trees of the American warmongers do not grow to the heavens.

In MacArthur's replacement by 8th Army Commander Ridgway the Peking **People's Daily World** saw proof that

> . . . the American aggressors are determined to persist in their military adventure in Korea and have not given up their aim to extend the war into China itself.

UP VAUGHAN! Republican sound and fury largely drowned out other reactions at home, but the press was about evenly divided. Sen. McCarthy said the decision was the product of "benedictine and bourbon," adding: "The son of a bitch should be impeached." The Hearst-McCormick press beat the drums for impeachment. But one wag telegraphed Heart's San Francisco **Examiner:**

> We have lost Gen. MacArthur but thank God we still have Maj. Gen. Harry Vaughan.

Republicans were not united. While Sen. Cain (R-Wash.) prepared to introduce a resolution declaring war on China, and Sens. Taft and Wherry backed MacArthur's proposal for war in Asia, Sens. Duff and Saltonstall supported the President. Gov. Dewey, with a blast at "the disastrous failure of leadership in Washington," diplomatically departed for a Bermuda vacation on the eve of MacArthur's arrival in New York. In Germany another Presidential contender, Gen. Eisenhower, hoped MacArthur would "not return to become a controversial figure." Supporters of Taft and Eisenhower, said the **Times,**

> . . . with few exceptions are not too pleased at the overall prospect. . . . MacArthur is a man of excellent physique . . . it is this robustness that has spread some measure of gloom in certain Republican quarters. [Many believe that the minority leadership] in embracing Gen. MacArthur and his views, without knowing precisely what they are, might be taking to the breast, as was the case with the boy of Sparta, something that would devour them.

Both sides exploited the unpopularity of the war, the popularity of peace. To Republicans, who said Truman intervened in Korea against MacArthur's advice, it became "Truman's War." Democrats dubbed their opponents "the war party."

THEY KICKED: The removal of MacArthur stemmed not from any sudden Washington conversion to peace; the pressure of Britain, France and Canada was decisive. In San Francisco Britain's chief UN delegate Sir Gladwyn Jebb had reinforced his government's behind-the-scenes warnings with a speech opposing extension of the war and sanctions, and favoring the principle of Big Five unanimity. In Toronto Canada's Lester Pearson had said "the days of relatively easy and automatic relations with our neighbor are over. [Canada] would not be merely an echo of somebody else's voice." GUARDIAN's Paris correspondent wrote that France from right to left opposed bombing of Manchuria, use of Chiang's troops, or any other move by MacArthur without prior UN approval.

MacArthur's proposal to carry to its logical conclusion the policy authored by himself, Dulles and Hoover, and adopted by the Administration in the spring of 1950, threatened to break up the Atlantic coalition and ran

> . . . the grave risk of a full scale war . . . fought with the sympathies of a large part of the world either covertly or openly against this country (Wall St. Journal).

MacArthur never held secret the real aim of U.S. intervention in Korea and seizure of Formosa. These were the prelude, as he said, to "the liberation of all Asia." The extent of the Administration's disagreement with this policy's aggressive aims could be measured by the fact (reported by Arthur Krock, N. . **Times,** April 15), that Secy. Acheson wanted to bomb China as long ago as last June. Acheson and Truman wanted bombing and blockade last winter and were dissuaded only by Britain's Attlee.

"NO ALTERNATIVE": In ousting the Mikado-like general Washington showed its inability to put this policy into effect; there was no sign that it had changed the policy. The **Wall St. Journal** commented:

> The government does nothing; the U.S. does not broaden the war, it does not withdraw from the war, and it makes no definite proposals for settling the war. . . . The President said . . . that his administration rejects Gen. MacArthur's course of pursuing a bigger war. But he proposes no alternative to end the drift toward the same place.

The President's proposals for a Korean settlement added up to nothing more than a cease-fire. The problem, Hanson Baldwin wrote in the **Times,** is

> . . . how to end the Korean war. . . . We have no clear-cut objective in Korea. . . . We have the bull by the tail and don't know how to let go.

DULLES OFF AGAIN: Britain and France made clear their desire for an overall Far Eastern settlement. But the U.S. will not make a quick peace in Asia, said the **Wall St. Journal,** because "it would suddenly deflate the American armament drive, Mr. Truman's advisers are sure."

In continuing talks with Washington, Britain had proposed consulting China on the Japanese peace treaty and returning Formosa. Washington, dispatching Dulles to Tokyo over the week-end to carry on with the treaty, brusquely rejected the British suggestions. Britain was taken aback, but indicated it had not given up. Washington officials said there would be no "appeasement," reinforced the 7th Fleet protecting Formosa, let its com-

Famine

While Congress debates the political terms on which wheat may be sent from glutted U.S. storehouses, this is the picture of millions in India. In Bihar province alone 7,500,000 face starvation in the next three months. Meanwhile China has offered 1,000,000 tons of food grains (the first two shipments reached India in February); Russia agreed to provide the necessary shipping, and itself offered 500,000 tons of grain. T. C. Ouan, Chinese embassy Commercial Counselor at New Delhi, explained that while China formerly imported quantities of food it has become self-sufficient, with grain to spare for export, in the two years since the revolution. The New Delhi News Chronicle and Hindustan Times suggested India study Chinese agrarian reforms.

Partial List of POW Names

NATIONAL GUARDIAN has received the names and details below from China Monthly Review, edited by U. S.-born John W. Powell in Shanghai. We regret that space limitations prevent running more names in this issue. If you want us to check our list for any name not appearing here, call, write or wire us and we will be glad to give you whatever information we may have in advance of publication of the rest of the names we have thus far received from China.

Aaronson, S/Sgt. Philip,
A.F. 13158602
Abbott, Cpl. William Herbert,
7th Div.
Adams, John Louis,
7th Div.
Ada ıs, Robert C.,
R.A. 14300828
Aguibar, Pvt. Richard,
R.A. 18263380
Aguirre, Sgt. Alford R.,
U.S. 54050058
Aguirre, Cpl. Andrew,
1st Marine Div.
Allen, Capt. Clifford,
O-6311959
Allen, Sgt. Earnest,
R.A. 34860853
Allen, Pfc. Walter,
R.A. 34337701
Alley, Capt. Ronald Ephraim,
7th Div., wife 1883 State St.,
Schenectady, N. Y.
Almendaz, Pfc. Reymondo,
25th Div.
Alt, Sgt. James A.,
7th Div.
Andino, Pfc. Emiliano,
65th Regiment
Antonis, Pfc. Nick John,
1st Marine Div.
Applegate, Sgt. Bert O.,
R.A. 39354524
Arellano, Daniel,
7th Div.
Arias, Cpl. Robert,
1st Marine Div.
Arnold, Clifton D.,
7th Div.
Arnspiger, Cpl. Neil H.,
R.A. 12101952
Austin, Cpl. Max L.,
R. A. 18348930
Ayeoth, Pfc. Hernon S.,
R.A. 14345460
Ayottee, Pfc. Clifford R.,
R.A. 16294320
Bafs, Cpl. Carl Jr.
1st Cavalry Div.
Baglan, M/Sgt. Louis B.,
7th Div.
Balchin, Gerald Frank,
41st Royal Marines Command
Baldwin, Cpl. Laurence,
13265465
Banks, Pvt. Clarence C.,
17095595
Banks, Cpl. Johnnie,
15271723
Barber, Pfc. Henry O.,
R.A. 18281190
Barber, James Henry,
3rd Div.
Barnes, Pfc. Dallas L.,
24971436
Barrett, Pvt. Franklin E.,
3rd Div.
Bartholomew, Sgt. Stanley F. Jr.,
R.A. 13005857
Barton, Pfc. Clyde E.,
7th Div.
Bassett, Kenneth Joseph,
1st Marine Div.
Bassett, Pvt. Lloyd H.,
Beadle, Frederick,
41st Royal Marines Commando
Bean, Pfc. Thomas Jerome,
7th Div., 1819 Riverside (?) River
Rd., Reading, Pa.
Beaty, Sgt. Bennie L.,
R.A. 38082522
Bedwell, Pfc. Charles Lee,
7th Div.
Belhommy, Cpl. Albert C.,
R.A. 13296992
Bell, Pvt. A.,
R.A. 18276618
Bell, Sgt. Lester,
R.A. 32750349
Bereolus, letter to Mrs. Stephanie from
Edward addressed "Sis," 5173 S.
Bishop St., Chicago
Berry, Pvt. Thomas Alfred,
32nd Intfanrtry
Beverly, Pfc. Johnny,
R.A. 13270876
Bevivino, M/Sgt. Bruno,
R.A. 6977339, wife Geraldine, 902
South 109th St., Tacoma, Wash.
Blas, Sgt. Cipriano Mateo,
1st Marine Div.
Bobouyk, Pvt. James Edward,
R.A. 15278950
Bonetsky, Pfc. Robert William,
7th Div.
Boothroyd, Pfc. Albert E.,
11195489
Boswell, Pfc. Elvin L
14328476
Bouldue, Pfc. Charle
1st Marine Div.
Boyd, Charles R.,
7th Div.
Bracamonte, Pfc. Al
R.A. 19
Branton, S W.,
R.A. 1433251 (?)
Branton, 604 Dr
ville, N.C.
Braswell, Duaine
R.A. 182940272),
well, Route 1, Box
Brittain, Sgt. Dewey
1st Marine Div.
Brooks, Pfc. Robert,
R.A. 16261246
Brown, Cpl. Floyd E
7th Div.
Brown, Pvt. William
R.A. 13227329
Brunelo, Pvt. Antho
R.A. 13264979
Brunner, 2nd Lt.
mother Mrs. Blan
Lamar, Okla.
Bullock, Cpl. James
33057111
Bumgarner, Sgt. Gl
1st Cavalry Div.
Burke, Pfc. Stanley
1st Marine Div.
Burton, Sgt. John E
R.A. 15317874
Byrom, Cpl. Delbe
sister Mrs. Pa
Stewart Av., Kan
Cabello, Cpl. Thom
7th Div.
Calvillo, Pvt. Rober
R.A. 19295455
Campbell, Lt. Col.,
S. Korean militar
Campbell, Pfc. Har
R.A. 183
Cargile, C E.
7th Div.
Carr, Sgt. Thomas
R.A. 52002437
Carter, Sgt. James
14293447
Carter, Cpl. Leroy
Carter, Ninevah A.
son Av., St. Lou
Carver, Pvt. Donal
R.A. 46041714
Cash, Pvt. Homer
7th Div.
Castle, Sgt. Herm
1st Marine Div.

mander declare he would act to prevent an invasion from the mainland.

In the UN the 12-nation Arab-Asian bloc continued its quiet behind-the-scenes efforts to bring peace to Korea and settlement in Asia. Hoping to avoid the smear campaign it met last winter, the group was working without publicity. It was in touch with Peking through the Indian ambassador there, and has refused to let itself be "used" by the UN Good Offices Committee, termed illegal by China. Unofficial sources close to the group warned against undue optimism of a quick peace, recognizing that MacArthurism is far from dead.

ALLIES STILL PRESSING: In Europe, as in Asia, U.S. policy was at dead center. For six weeks deputies of the Big Four in Paris have tried to draw up an agenda for a foreign ministers' conference. The talks have been largely ignored by the U.S. press, which has mentioned them only to blame the U.S.S.R. for failure to reach agreement. But even the pro-American press of Western Europe last week was blaming the U.S. for failure to agree. Washington, said CBS correspondent Howard K. Smith from London,

> . . . has given Europe the impression that it has no policy, no terms for bargaining or settlement and here there is no MacArthur to share the blame.

The **Manchester Guardian** wrote that Britain and France consider the Russian proposals acceptable. Many papers considered unfortunate the impression left by the U.S.'s Jessup that he wants to avoid talks on German militarization. The pro-American London **Economist** called last week for willingness to give up German rearmament in return for other concessions.

THE LEGION HITS BOTTOM

On his recent European whirl, national commander Erle Cocke Jr. pinned the American Legion's gold medal on West Berlin mayor Ernst Reuter "for his constant efforts against communist oppression" (above). Last week, as recipient of the Legion's Medal of Merit for anti-communist "valor," Cocke picked Hitler's fighting ally Francisco Franco of Spain. Let's see now—whose side WERE we on in the last war?

Made Public by the Chinese

n L.,
arles August,
Albert
V.,
(?), mother Mrs. Truly
Drake Street, States-
e (Sgt. Thomas D.
?), Mrs. T. D. Bras-
Box 163, Crossett, Ark.
wey Edward,
r.
ert,
d E.,
am Franklin
thony Jr.,
Lt. Riley, 0-2262349,
Blanche Brunner, Rt. 2,
nes W.,
Glen Gus,
v.
ley Aloysius,
v.
n Edward
lbert, R.A. 37209443,
Paerlina Wilson, 137
Kansas City
omas M.,
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ol.,
tary adviser
Harry,
E.
as G.,
nes E.,
oy Jr.,16279958
A., wife 225 S. Jeffer-
Louis, Mo.
nald I.,
er Edward,
rman,
iv.

Chapman, Pfc. Franklin J., 7th Div.
Christian, John, R.A. 13335274
Cicak, Sgt. John, 35503467
Clark, Pfc. Wilmer W., 25th Div.
Classor, Sgt. James, R.A. 15236300
Clements, Pvt. James A., R.A. 18276245
Cleveland, Pvt. Clairmont, R.A. 17083850
Cold, 1st Lt. Frank Ernest, 1st Marine Div.
Coleman, Steve, 7th Div.
Condron, Andrew, 41st Royal Marines Commando
Conte, Salvatore Raymond, 7th Div.
Conwell, Pvt. Ellison, R.A. 5700041
Corbine, Cpl. Donald W., R.A. 12115563
Cordero, 1st Lt. Hector, 3rd Inf. Div.
Corner, Pvt. Henry C., R.A. 13250890, parents c/o Van Luvance, Reading Terminal, Rm. 312, 12th & Market Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
Corrington, Cpl. Edward, 13166556
Covington, Sgt. Clarence B., "C" Company, 24th Inf. Reg., 25 Inf. Div.
Cowen, Pfc. George, 1st Cavalry Div.
Cox, Clive William, 41st Royal Marines Commando
Cranford, Sgt. Charles E., R.A. 37988215
Crayton, Sgt. Thomas, wife 1130 Concho St., Austin, Texas
Cross, Pfc. Alfred, 7th Div.
Curtin, Cpl. John Joseph, 7th Div.
Cuthbertson, Bernard Raymons, 3rd Div.
Daly, Sgt. Wallace J., R.A. 19327244
Dangro, Pfc. William Henry, 57th F.A.
Daniels Pvt. Raymond, R.A. 16322551
Darby, Lerence Rhoderic, 41st Royal Marines Commando
Davey, Cpl. Gerald J., R.A. 17246484, Mrs. Davey, 2545 Davenport St., Omaha, Neb.
David, Cpl. Leroy Paul, 25th Div.
Davis, Sgt. Alfred L., 18328104
Davis, Sgt. Finley, 33293511
Davis, Sgt. Harold, R.A. 18224704
Davis, Richard Kerth, 3rd Div.
Davis, Pvt. Willie, R.A. 38741971
Debble, Cpl. Donald E., R.A. 12291235
De Beneditto, Pat, mother 358 Jersey St., Staten Island, N. Y.
Delong, James Calvin, 7th Div.
Denson, Pvt. William N., R.A. 16203965
Depa, Cpl. Joseph J., 7th Div.
DeSilva, Capt. Rudolph Herbert, 7th Div.
Dickerson, Charles, 1st Marine Div.
Diggs, Cpl. James N., R.A. 13270881
Dixon, Cpl. Albert, 34063630, wife Mrs. Annie Dixon, 512 O'Connee St., Manchester, Georgia
Dixon, Cpl. James W., R.A. 33637705
Dliver, Cpl. Pastor, R.A. 12320628
Dodge, Pfc. Rex, 7th Div.
Douthitt, Pvt. Charles I., R.A. 15257114
Dowe, Cpl. B. Jr., 15293043
Downey, Edd D., 1st Marine Div.
Drainer, Pvt. John Donald, R.A. 17266301
Drake, Pfc. Harlan Lester, 7th Div.
Dugger, Carlie Anderson, 7th Inf. Div.
Duke, Sgt. Paul Jr., 3rd Div.
Duncan, Pvt. William E., 15291735
Dunis, M/Sgt. Gust Harry, 1st Marine
Dunn, Jimmie, Murphy, Okla.
Dunn, Cpl. Jimmie Doyle, 57th F.A.
Dye, Pvt. E.T., 38167996

PEACE

New chance for peace seen

TO the American Peace Crusade the moment was ripe for an intensive drive to end the war in Korea and settle European disputes. It wired President Truman:

> **Long overdue removal of Gen. MacArthur opens new opportunity to end bloody Korean conflict. Urge you heed the hope of millions of Americans by initiating immediate negotiations for peaceful settlement in Korea by withdrawal of U.S. troops. Urge further that you instruct Ambassador Jessup in Paris to use this moment of high hope for peace to reach effective agreement with the Soviet Union and other nations leading to long term peaceful relations on a world scale.**

Then it sent a cable to Ambassador Jessup himself; and urged community leaders everywhere to send similar messages. It planned a step-up in its activities across the country (it was ready with a new Peace Ballot) as preparation for its People's Congress and Peace Exposition to be held in Chicago from June 29 to July 1.

Several peace organizations planned delegations to the UN on Thursday.

HOLDRIDGE SPEAKS: In the Far West, at Phoenix, Ariz., a labor-church-education sponsoring group headed by Superior Court Judge Renz L. Jennings staged a peace meeting addressed by retired Army Brig. Gen. Herbert C. Holdridge. He denounced "the madmen and barbarians who have led us to the brink of catastrophe," charged "Emperor" MacArthur with "itching" for World War III, and called John Foster Dulles

JOHN F. DULLES
War in peace's name

a "synthetic Christian who preaches war in the name of the Prince of Peace, henchman for the Wall St. cartelists, hatchet man of the money monopolists all over the world." He said:

> **"Our politicians, dominated by the philosophies of the economic oligarchy, are all for war. Not one leader has stood before the people and demanded peace on terms under which peace could be obtainable. Does anyone in this audience know our peace terms?"**

He outlined a nine-point national program for peace, including recognition of the People's Republic of China and freedom and independence for colonial peoples.

● In Toronto, Canada, 2,600 delegates (800 more participating by mail) from all parts of the country held a Peace Assembly, voted to launch a petition campaign for a World Peace Pact as recommended by the World Council for Peace. (More in next week's GUARDIAN).

FREEDOMS

Hung jury in Patterson trial

LAST August William L. Patterson, head of the Civil Rights Congress, appeared under subpena before the House Lobby Committee and was ordered to turn over CRC records and materials. The second day of the hearing ended in turmoil when the committee's acting chairman, Georgia Rep Henderson Lanham, called Patterson a "black son-of-a-bitch" and tried to assault him physically. Patterson was later cited on two counts of contempt of Congress for not producing the material ordered.

Last week Patterson had a four-day trial by a jury of seven Negroes, five whites. A motion that Judge Alexander Holtzoff be disqualified because of personal prejudice against the defendant was denied. Judge Holtzoff countered by ruling to exclude Negro defense attorney George W. Crockett because he is under sentence on a contempt charge arising from the defense of 11 Communist Party leaders, but finally let him remain.

REVISED VERSION: Judge Holtzoff ruled out as "irrelevant" any evidence showing racial animosity in the committee; Crockett insisted that "two differing views on the color question" was the core of the case. Defense Attorney Vito Marcantonio charged that Patterson was framed because he is a Negro. Admitting his insult to Patterson, Rep. Lanham said he had behaved "as any other Southern man would." Cross-examined by Marcantonio, who forced him to spell out the word Negro (which he pronounced "Nigra"), Lanham reconsidered his epithet for Patterson, said: "I should have used the word 'Communist' instead of 'black.'"

Twenty-five hours after the jury got the case, it reported it could not agree on a verdict. On Wednesday Judge Holtzoff declared a mistrial, discharged the jury, advised the government not to "waste time" by trying Patterson again because it is "highly improbable that any jury in the District of Columbia' would convict. At least three jurors had held out for acquittal. Said Patterson:

> **"I want to pay my respects to the courage displayed by the men and women of that jury. The courage displayed there will win the Negro people full equality in America."**

● In another contempt case former teacher Pasquale Branca was freed on

(Continued on following page)

Trenton judge rules

(Continued from Page 1)

gal arrest and detention. The warden and a guard of the county jail testified he had to be put in a segregation cell when he arrived there from the police station, because of his irrational behavior and incoherence. The head of the Mercer County Bar Assn., who saw Forrest at the jail two days after he "confessed," testified (with corroboration of a former Newark criminal court judge and of Forrest's brother) that Forrest was "dazed, confused and incoherent," that he couldn't recognize his own brother, and that "I couldn't understand a thing he was saying."

● Cooper and English, according to the argument of defense attorney Arthur Garfield Hays, were arrested "without reason and without warrants," which amounted to "practically kidnaping" them. Listing criteria used by federal courts to determine the voluntariness of confessions, Hays showed that every circumstance surrounding the apprehension and detention of Cooper and English was a violation of these standards; the State's own evidence had shown complete lack of due process and repeated violations of their constitutional rights. English's so-called voluntary "confession" was secured after 100 hours of uninterrupted questioning, after five previous statements he gave were rejected as "untrue," and finally after a police lieutenant admittedly "told" him the story." Charged with committing what the prosecutor calls "the most brutal crime in Trenton's history," English has such a bad heart condition incurred during World War II (for which he gets a monthly Navy pension) that he collapsed five times in the courtroom during one week.

Most baffling aspect of the second trial as it gets under way this week is that Cooper is now ruled to have made one admissible "confession" only a few hours before the State's own witnesses saw him in a drugged condition as he signed the inadmissible "confession."

(Continued from preceding page)

a ruling that he had the constitutional right to refuse to answer questions of the Un-American Activities Committee.

● During the week the government itself was charged with civil and criminal contempt of court. Several top officials, headed by Commerce Secy. Charles Sawyer, were ordered to appear in a case involving government holding of stock in a steamship line.

High court reverses Fla. jimcrow justice

GROVELAND, Fla., is a small community of 600 whites, 400 Negroes. Most of the Negroes are employed by local paper mills. In the summer of 1949 they showed dissatisfaction with low pay, bad conditions (GUARDIAN, Aug. 29, 1949). Whites accused them of getting "too fancy," set out to show who was boss. A cry of "Rape!" set off a reign of terror. The 400 Negroes were driven out of town, the homes of many burned. Four youths were charged with the rape, which was never proved. One was shot to death by a mob. One, 16 years old, got life. The other two were sentenced to death after a brief trial by an all-white jury in a lynch atmosphere.

Last week the U.S. Supreme Court in a curt two-line ruling ordered a

new trial for the two sentenced to death (the third had not appealed). The grounds for reversal: that Negroes had been barred from the jury.

PRESS RESPONSIBILITY: Justices Jackson and Frankfurter insisted there were even more vital grounds for reversal:

> ". . . The conclusion is inescapable that these defendants were prejudged as guilty and the trial was but a legal gesture to register a verdict already dictated by the press and the public opinion which it generated. . . . Newspapers, in the exercise of their constitutional rights, may not deprive accused persons of their right to a fair trial."

The opinion, although signed by only two Justices, was hailed as a highly important one. From the Civil Rights Congress (which did not conduct the defense or the appeal) came this statement:

> The reversal of the Groveland Three frame-up is a direct result of a growing unity on the part of millions of Negro and white Americans against the racist system of legal lynchings.

But the refusal of the Supreme Court to review the case of Willie McGee—condemned to death on an equally improbable rape charge in Mississippi where the press is openly advocating violence—and its failure to apply the same concept of a fair trial in other recent cases, made many wonder.

McGee has 3 more weeks

Hinds County Jail
Jackson, Miss.

Dear Friend:

Thank you all for being so kind to us and the real wonderful things you are all doing. All those who have sympathy for people in distress can only be of one kind of person and would lead me to say that you and all of my friends are really fine people. I do appreciate each and every thing you all may do.

Give my regards to all and with best wishes to some day have the chance to meet you. Write me as I like to receive mail. You don't realize it, but it give me great consolation to hear from the dear friends who have been faithful to me through these tiring long years.

Your true friend,
Willie McGee.

FOR Willie McGee time was running out. The Mississippi State Supreme Court had solemnly met and solemnly set a new date for his execution: May 8. His lawyers filed a formal clemency plea with Gov. Fielding Wright, who must accept or reject it by May 5.

There was little more they could do. They had new evidence and witnesses who could prove that McGee is innocent of the rape charge against him, but no court in the land would listen. Gov. Wright himself had long ago made clear that there was small chance of clemency from him. President Truman, with powers to intervene, is the last resort, and the fate of Willie McGee rests now in the people.

● Scientist Albert Einstein wrote to the National Council of the Arts, Sciences & Professions commending it and other organizations for their effort to save McGee:

> In the face of the evidence any unprejudiced human being must find it difficult to believe that this man really commited the rape of which he has been accused. Moreover, the punishment must appear unnaturally harsh to anyone with any sense of justice.

● The national CIO appealed to Gov. Wright; so did the CIO's New York Newspaper Guild, which sent a wire saying that

> . . . an act of mercy would dispel the claim widely spread that a Negro cannot obtain justice in Mississippi.

● In New York City the United Labor Action Committee and the Harlem Trade Union Council were preparing for a large delegation to Washington on April 24 to deliver a plea to the President. The Trade Union Committee to Save Willie McGee, headed by William Hood, secy. of Ford Local 600 of the United Auto Workers, largest local in the world (60,000 members), held a mass rally on Monday. In Harlem itself activity for McGee is at a pitch; McGee committees are now being organized by blocks and buildings.

● In Chicago the CIO's United Packinghouse Workers planned a parade through the city's South Side, to be followed by a mass rally at Washington Park on Sunday, April 29.

Hollywoodmen bare ex-red souls

EIGHT Hollywood figures were called before the Un-American Activities Committee last week. Six refused on constitutional grounds to answer questions about their politics. Actor Will Geer recommended that the probers investigate inflation and high prices. Writer Robert Lees flayed them for destroying careers:

> "I know of people who can no longer work. Careers have been smashed. I have led a respectable life and the 17 years of work have been destroyed."

For actor Sterling Hayden there was no such destruction. He talked freely, denounced himself as stupid and ignorant in joining the Communist Party for six months in 1946, freely named others as Communists at that time. Committee members praised him as "intensely loyal"; upon his return to Hollywood his producers were "happy to welcome him back to our picture."

"COMMERCIAL INCENTIVES": Equally talkative, equally free in naming names (more than a score) was screen writer Richard J. Collins. He said he had been a Communist Party member from 1938 to 1947.

Meanwhile 2,000 New Yorkers including Paul Robeson greeted John Howard Lawson and Dalton Trumbo of the original Hollywood Ten at a meeting sponsored by the Arts, Sciences and Professions Council. Three days after completing their one-year jail terms for "contempt," the two noted writers presented warmly human messages of continued struggle and hope.

Others due to appear before the committee later were making elaborate preparations. Two, Jose Ferrer and John Garfield, were actually investigating themselves. **Variety**, journal of show business, reported:

> Both have employed top counsel and spent a large amount of time and money in recent weeks going over their own actions and motives. . . . They are understood to have gone so far as to hire investigators of their own to dig up anything derogatory to themselves, so that they'll be thoroughly prepared with answers whether the point is false rumor or based on some shred of fact. . . . Both Ferrer and Garfield have heavy commercial incentives in demanding their names be cleared.

The Committee said it would switch next to the radio industry.

CALENDAR

New York

MONTHLY REVIEW ASSOCIATES presents "Is Britain Going Socialist?" lecture by John Naar, formerly Asst. Editor of "Labor & Industry in Britain." Time: April 19, 8:15 p.m. sharp. Place: Adelphi Hall, 74 Fifth Av. (cor. 14th St.) Adm.: $1 (incl. tax), students 50c.

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CORRECTION!

The correct address of the Civil Rights Congress is 23 West 26th St., New York City. It appeared erroneously as 26 W. 26th St.

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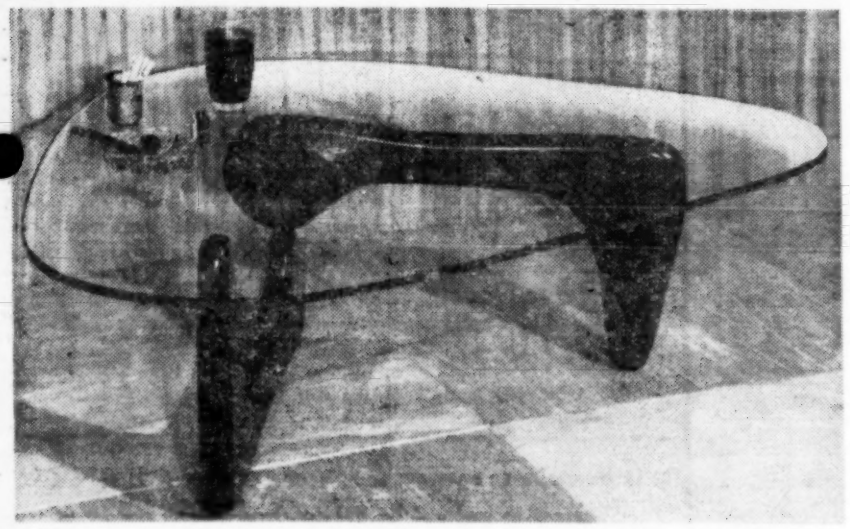

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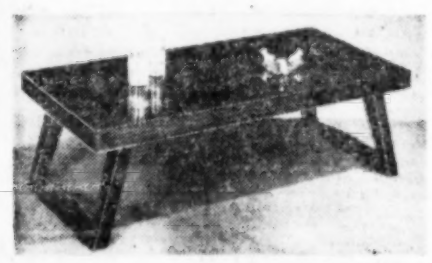

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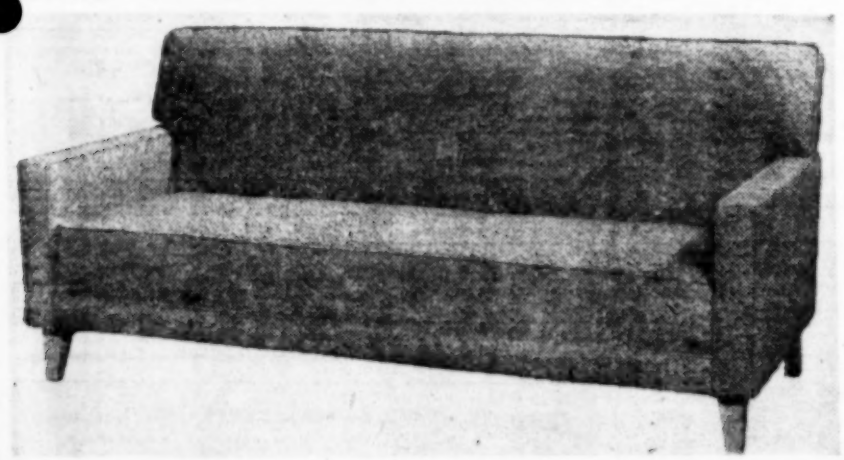

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LABOR Leaders courting disaster, RR story shows

By Elmer Bendiner

WHEN the momentarily rebellious labor leaders once again accepted the harness of the mobilization program and joined the President's 17-man National Advisory Board on Mobilization Policy, they resumed a pattern that has hamstrung labor wherever it has been tried.

The pattern tends to replace collective bargaining and the strike with a hearing before a tribunal composed of compliant labor leaders, the representatives of big business and big businessmen-in-government. It is to a Wage Stabilization Board constituted along such lines that labor leaders would now extend great powers to judge disputes.

The pattern of labor-management-government cooperation was best drawn in the encyclicals of Pope Leo XIII; best effected in Mussolini's corporate state. In the U.S. the nearest thing to such hamstringing has been the Railway Labor Act.

FALLEN ARISTOCRATS: Railroad workers, once the highest-paid "aristocrats of labor," now serve as the horrible example of the run-around perpetrated by the machinery of boards, fact-finders and arbiters. They are among the nation's lower-paid workers now. Average wage is $63.18 a week—considerably less than their real income in 1939.

Divisions among them make them particularly vulnerable. The four powerful operating brotherhoods, all independent, represent 430,785 workers. There are 17 separate non-operating unions, representing 1,000,000 workers—14 in the AFL, two independent. The CIO represents some station porters.

Most of these unions are lily-white, either by constitutional provision or by long practice. That disastrous division has forced into existence at least a dozen other jim-crowed Negro unions of which only the AFL Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters is affiliated.

Their one link is the Railroad Labor Executive Assn., a loosely-functioning board of union officials representing 21 unions, including some of the Negro organizations.

HAMSTRINGING FORMULA: The hamstringing Railway Labor Act under which these unions have suffered was passed in 1926. This is the process it imposes:

- Bargain directly with local management.
- Form a national negotiating committee, bargain nationally.
- Refer dispute to a National Mediation Board.
- Enter into arbitration proceedings.
- Take a strike vote. Then the President is empowered to appoint a fact-finding panel which must report in 30 days.
- "Cool off" 30 more days before they may strike.

Each step takes at least 30 days, often much longer. At one time in 1949 the mediation board announced it had a backlog of 2,842 cases, enough to keep it busy for four years.

CLASSIC RUN-AROUND: This is the run-around railroad workers have had since the war:

1945: Just after V-J Day all operating unions demanded $2.50 a day—non-operating, 30c an hour—raises.

1946: In the slow course of the Railway Labor Act, the dispute had come before an arbitration board which on April 3 awarded a 16c raise. The unions rejected it. Trainmen and engineers were set to strike May 22. Truman, threatening to draft workers into the army, broke the strike before it started, granted "compromise" 18½c raise.

1947: "Compromise" agreement expired May 25. By December most unions had accepted a 15½c-an-hour arbitration award, with no urgently-needed changes in working conditions. Rise in living costs had by then wiped out two years' gains.

1948: Engineers, firemen, switchmen, who rejected the 15½c award, struck May 11. Truman ordered the army to seize the lines, forced the three operating unions to accept the award, then in July returned the lines to private ownership. Meanwhile freight rate increases had boosted railroad profits by $2.9 billion from June, 1946 to Jan., 1949—five times the total wage increases.

1949: In September, all unions filed demands for raises ranging from 25c to 35c an hour, a 40-hr. week with no cut in pay from the going 48-hr. week.

1950: President's fact-finding board in June okayed the 40-hr. week but granted only an 18c raise. For many it would have meant a cut in take-home pay of 13c an hour. In August, 17 months after their original demand, conductors and trainmen struck. Truman, on union leaders' request, seized the lines; strike was called off. In December, with no progress reported, 10,000 switchmen fell "sick," defied three Federal Court injunctions and appeals of their leaders. They had been working 48-56 hrs. a week with no overtime pay. Returned after Truman's appeal, mixed with threats. 1950 RR profits: $745,001,438, 70% up from 1949.

1951: In January Presidential adviser John R. Steelman offered 3-yr. no-strike contract, postponing 40-hr. week issue to 1952, with escalator clause tying wages behind cost-of-living. Tentatively accepted by union leaders, the offer was rejected by rank-and-file. In February the switchmen fell "sick" again en masse. The Army, technically in control since the previous August, commanded: "Work or be fired," tossed a sop of 12½c an hour to yardmen, 5c an hour to roadmen—one half the benefits provided in the Steelman formula. The men drifted back to work. The switchmen's union was fined $100,000 for defying injunctions during the "epidemic."

Last week a 6c-an-hour cost-of-living increase, promised by the Army only two months ago, was whittled down to 1½c because, the Army explained, the Wage Stabilization Board said it would exceed the ceiling on wage increases.

It seemed the last turn of the screw.

CLASSIFIED

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